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HEALTH STATISTICS

FROM THE U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Acute Conditions

incidence and associated disability

United States

July 1958 - June 1959

Statistics on incidence of acute conditions and number of associated restricted-activity days, bed-days, work-loss days, and school-loss days according to condition group. Based on data collected in household interviews during the period July 1958-June 1959.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary

Public Health Service
Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General

Division of Public Health Methods
William H. Stewart, M. D., Chief

Washington, D. C.

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U. S. NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY

Forrest E. Linder, Ph. D., Director
Theodore D. Woolsey, Assistant Director
Alice M. Waterhouse, M. D., Chief Medical Advisor
Walt R. Simmons, Statistical Advisor
O. K. Sagen, Ph. D., Chief, Special Studies
Philip S. Lawrence, Sc. D., Chief, Health Interview Survey
Margery R. Cunningham, Staff Assistant
Robert T. Little, Chief, Automatic Data Processing

The U. S. National Health Survey is a continuing program under which the Public Health Service makes studies to determine the extent of illness and disability in the population of the United States and to gather related information. It is authorized by Public Law 652, 84th Congress.

CO-OPERATION OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Under the legislation establishing the National Health Survey, the Public Health Service is authorized to use, insofar as possible, the services or facilities of other Federal, State, or private agencies. For the Health Interview Survey the Bureau of the Census designed and selected the sample, conducted the household interviews, and processed the data in accordance with specifications established by the Public Health Service.

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SYMBOLS AND NOTES

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NOTE: Due to rounding detailed figures within
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ACUTE CONDITIONS

INCIDENCE AND ASSOCIATED DISABILITY

SOURCE OF DATA

This report presents annual estimates covering the period July 1958-June 1959. The data are derived from household interviews obtained in a continuous probability sample of the civilian population of the United States. During this 12-month period, interviews were conducted in approximately 37,000 households comprising 120,000 persons.

A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and the general qualifications of the data is presented in Appendix I. Particular attention is called to information contained in the section entitled Reliability of Estimates. The data in all of the cells in the tables that follow are subject to errors of sampling, i.e., errors resulting from the use of a sample of households instead of all of the households in the United States. The sampling errors for most of the estimates presented are of relatively low magnitude. However, where the estimate is small, the sampling error may be high. Such estimates, therefore, must be interpreted with caution.

Definitions of certain terms used in this report are presented in Appendix II. Many of the terms have specialized technical meanings for the purposes of this survey, and familiarity with these definitions is necessary for the interpretation of the findings presented. An acute condition in this survey is defined as a condition which has lasted less than three months and which has involved either medical attention or one or more days of restricted activity. However, certain conditions which are always considered to be chronic, such as asthma, heart trouble, diabetes, or cerebral palsy, are excluded even though the condition had its onset during the 3-month period prior to the interview.

Appendix III is a facsimile of the basic questionnaire used by the U.S. National Health Survey. The data in this report are based on responses to questions 11-17 and table I of the questionnaire.

Questions 11-17 are termed "illness-recall" questions and are designed to elicit information as to the presence or absence of illnesses or injuries in the household. Each condition reported is entered in table I of the questionnaire, where further questions obtain a better description of the reported condition and also obtain details regarding the actions taken by the person as a result of the condition (e.g., consulting a physician, staying in bed, etc.).

INCIDENCE OF ACUTE CONDITIONS

In December 1958 the National Health Survey issued its first report on acute conditions (Series B-No.6). This report, covering the first complete year of data collection by the survey, July 1957-June 1958, presented estimates of the incidence of acute conditions and the amount of disability associated with such conditions. These estimates, however, were so inflated by the abnormally high number of cases of Asian influenza, a disease which reached epidemic proportions during the year, that they were not representative of a typical nonepidemic year. It is felt, therefore, that the estimates shown in the present report provide a more accurate measure of the normal volume of acute conditions in the United States, and of the amount of disability associated with them.

This report presents national estimates of the incidence of acute conditions that either involved medical attention or resulted in one or more days of activity restriction during the 12-month period July 1958-June 1959. (See Appendix II for definitions of medical attention and activity restriction.) The annual estimates shown are classified by condition group, sex, age, and major activity.

This report was prepared by Robert R. Fuchsberg, of the U.S. National Health Survey staff.

Table A. Incidence of acute conditions: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Condition group	Number of conditions (in millions)	Percent distribution	Conditions per person per year
Total conditions-----	367.9	100.0	2.14
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	44.2	12.0	0.25
All respiratory conditions-----	215.3	58.5	1.25
Upper respiratory-----	142.4	38.7	0.83
Lower respiratory-----	73.0	19.8	0.42
Digestive system conditions-----	20.4	5.5	0.11
All injuries-----	49.5	13.4	0.28
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14.2	3.9	0.08
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12.5	3.4	0.07
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	11.0	3.0	0.06
Other current injuries-----	11.9	3.2	0.06
All other acute conditions-----	38.5	10.5	0.22

Condition Group

Of the estimated total of 367.9 million acute conditions occurring during the 12-month period ending June 1959, 215.3 million (58.5 percent) were respiratory conditions (table A). Two thirds of the respiratory conditions were diseases of the upper respiratory tract such as the common cold, acute sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, and tracheitis. The largest component of this upper respiratory group was the common cold (table 1). About 115.3 million colds involving activity restriction or medical attention were estimated to have occurred during the year, a rate of 67.3 colds per 100 persons in the population. The other one third of the respiratory conditions were conditions such as influenza, bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy. There were 73.0 million conditions in the latter group, representing 19.8 percent of all acute conditions occurring during the year.

The second most common group of acute conditions were the injuries, which accounted for 13.4 percent of all acute conditions, and then the infectious and parasitic diseases which accounted for 12.0 percent of the total. These two groups of conditions were the only ones in which the rate for males was higher than that for females. The difference in the injuries are especially marked, particularly for open wounds and lacerations which were more than twice as frequent for males as for females.

Age and Sex

Figure 1 shows the incidence of all acute conditions by age and sex. For "all ages," the rate for females was slightly higher than the rate for males,

and after age 14 the rate for females was considerably higher. Table 3 shows that the difference was mostly to be found in the upper respiratory conditions and in the group labeled "all other acute conditions." The latter group includes pregnancy

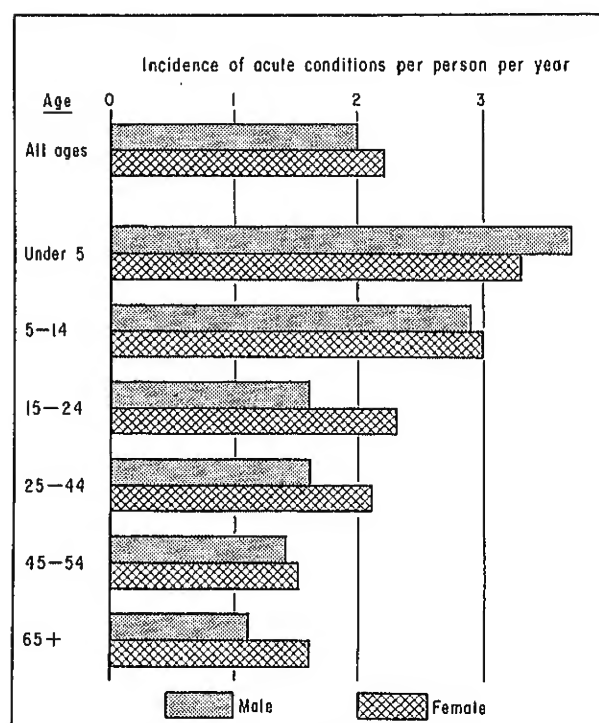


Figure 1. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year by age and sex.

and its associated conditions as well as all genitourinary disorders and the higher rate for females was due to these inclusions.

The number of acute conditions per person decreased for each succeeding age group from a high of 3.5 conditions per child under 5 years to a low of 1.3 conditions per person over 64 years. The greatest decrease was in the infectious and parasitic diseases (which include the common childhood diseases), in the digestive system conditions, and in the upper respiratory conditions.

Disability and Medical Attention

Since restricted activity and utilization of medical attention have been used as severity criteria in this report, it is appropriate to present tables which show the coincidence of these two factors. Tables 4 and 5 and B present acute condition incidence data classified according to whether the condition resulted in activity restriction, medical attention, or a combination of these effects.

Of the total of 367.9 million acute conditions which met the severity criteria, 139.1 million (37.8 percent) caused restriction of activity but did not require medical attention; 89.4 million (24.3 percent) required medical attention but did not result in activity restriction; and 139.5 million (37.9 percent) both required medical attention and resulted in activity restriction. As can be seen from table 5, the pattern of the incidence of acute

conditions by type of condition and by sex was approximately the same regardless of which severity criterion was used; in each instance the incidence rate was higher for females than males. The group of upper respiratory conditions had the highest incidence rate among conditions resulting in activity restriction and also among conditions resulting in medical attention.

Of the 278.6 million acute conditions which resulted in restricted activity, 61.1 percent also involved one or more days of bed disability. Table 6 shows the percent of activity-restricting conditions which also resulted in bed disability for each condition group. In general, the proportion involving bed disability was higher for illnesses than for injuries.

To give an indication of the volume of medical care reserved for acute conditions, tables 7 and 8 contain only the medically attended conditions classified by age and sex. In the year July 1958-June 1959 there were 228.9 million acute conditions seen by physicians. Of these, 105.3 million (46.0 percent) affected children under 15 years of age, and only 44.4 million (19.4 percent) affected adults 45 years and over. For each 100 persons in the population there were 133.6 acute conditions resulting in medical attention, the most common being the upper respiratory conditions.

Major Activity

Major activity, determined from the question, "What were you doing most of the past 12 months?" was asked for each person in the survey. The responses for males were classified in four categories—going to school, working, retired, and other. For females there were five possible classifications—going to school, working, keeping house, retired, and other. In this way, the entire sampled population 6 years of age or over was classified as to major activity.

While this classification does divide the population into groups by major activity, it also tends to divide the population according to age and sex. That is, the "going to school" group showed the highest incidence rate, 2.6 acute conditions per person, but the high rate is characteristic of the age of most of the persons in school rather than the activity. The retired group reported the lowest rate, 1.2 acute conditions per person, but older persons generally had a low rate of incidence regardless of their major activity.

Persons who have finished school but who have not yet retired can be generally classified as "usually working" or keeping house. Since only females are reported as keeping house, this group also represents a selected segment of the population. The rate for the "keeping house" group was 1.9 acute conditions per person compared with 1.6 per person for the "usually working" group. The "all other" category includes people who stated

Table B. Incidence of acute conditions according to associated activity restriction and medical attention: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Activity restriction and medical attention	Number of conditions (in millions)	Percent of total
Total conditions--	367.9	100.0
Conditions causing no activity restriction-----	89.4	24.3
Conditions causing activity restriction-----	278.6	75.7
Medically attended-----	139.5	37.9
Medically unattended-----	139.1	37.8

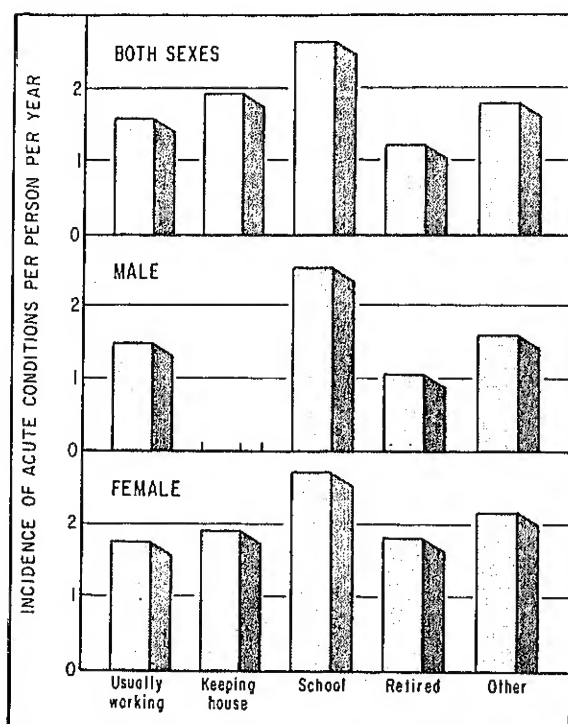


Figure 2. Incidence of acute conditions per person per year by major activity and sex.

that they spent most of the past 12 months looking for work, doing volunteer work only, or that they were unable to work or go to school. It also includes persons under 50 years of age who described themselves as "retired" or "something else." This "all other" major activity group had a rate of 1.8 acute conditions per person (fig. 2 and table 9).

DAYS OF DISABILITY ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE CONDITIONS

Disability days are presented in this report as a measure of the social and economic cost of acute illnesses and injuries. There are four types of disability days—restricted activity, bed disability, work loss, and school loss. Since a restricted-activity day is a day when a person had to cut down on his usual activities because of illness or injury, it is the broadest and most inclusive measure. A restricted-activity day is also recorded as a bed-disability day if the illness or injury kept the person in bed all or most of the day. It is counted as a work-loss day if the person was absent from work because of this illness or injury; work-loss days are tabulated only

for persons 17 years of age and over whose major activity was "usually working." A restricted-activity day is also considered to be a school-loss day if the person was absent from school because of the illness or injury; school-loss days are tabulated only for children 6-16 years of age.

The information about the number of days of disability is recorded for each condition regardless of the number of conditions which contributed to the disability. For example, if the respondent said that he was in bed for three days because of flu and, concurrently, because of a sprained ankle, the three days are recorded once for the flu and again for the ankle. Therefore, the sum of the days for all conditions will add to more than the number of days which people actually experienced.

Restricted-Activity Days

There were 1,446.3 million days of restricted activity associated with acute conditions during the year July 1958-June 1959. Acute respiratory conditions caused 700.1 million or 48.4 percent of the total days (table C). This was an average of 4.1 days of restricted activity per person during the year. Injuries, the second most disabling acute condition group, caused 270.6 million days or 1.6 days per person.

Tables 12 and 13 present the data on restricted-activity days according to age and sex. Children under the age of 15 and adults 65 years and over had the greatest number of days per person. The causes of the restricted-activity days were quite different however. Respiratory conditions were the most important cause of restricted activity in all age groups, but for children the second most important cause was the group of infectious and parasitic conditions, while injuries were the second most important cause for persons 65 years of age and over.

For children under 15, the number of restricted-activity days per person was nearly the same for males and females. For persons 15 years of age and over the number of days per person was greater for females than for males.

Bed-Disability Days

There were 615.8 million days of bed disability, 3.6 days per person, associated with acute conditions during the year July 1958-June 1959. Over half of these days, 52.9 percent, were associated with acute respiratory conditions. Infectious and parasitic conditions (14.7 percent) and injuries (13.6 percent) were the next most important causes of bed disability associated with acute conditions.

Bed-disability rates follow much the same pattern as restricted-activity rates (tables 14 and 15). For persons 15 years of age and over,

Table C. Number of disability days associated with acute conditions: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Condition group	Disability days			
	Restricted activity	Bed disability	Work loss	School loss
Number of days in millions				
Total conditions-----	1,446.3	615.8	193.2	191.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	203.7	90.8	17.8	49.3
All respiratory conditions-----	700.1	326.0	79.2	110.7
Upper respiratory-----	393.7	156.1	39.5	64.3
Lower respiratory-----	306.3	169.9	39.8	46.4
Digestive system conditions-----	64.6	28.8	9.7	6.0
All injuries-----	270.6	83.8	59.8	10.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains--	142.7	45.9	33.7	4.3
Open wounds and lacerations-----	39.5	10.2	7.3	3.2
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	48.2	15.3	9.9	2.1
Other current injuries-----	40.2	12.3	8.8	1.2
All other acute conditions-----	207.4	86.5	26.7	14.7

females had a higher rate than males in each of the age groups. Except for some of the injury subgroups and infectious and parasitic conditions, the higher rate for females was maintained for each type of acute condition.

1958-June 1959, Females lost more days per person than males. At least part of the difference is due to the 2.7 million days which were lost because of deliveries and conditions associated with pregnancy.

Work-Loss Days

Work-loss days provide a measure of the cost of acute conditions to the Nation's economy. In tables 16 and C, the work-loss data include estimates of the number of days lost from work by persons 17 years of age and older who stated that their "usual activity" during the 12 months prior to interview was working. A work-loss day is included in these statistics only if the entire day was lost because of an acute condition.

Respiratory conditions were the major cause of work-loss days, 41.0 percent of all days lost because of acute conditions, just as they were the major cause of restricted-activity and bed-disability days. The second most important cause of lost time was the injuries, which caused 30.9 percent of the days. Injuries were relatively more important as a cause of work-loss days than they were as a cause of any other form of disability days. Almost half of the days lost from work because of injuries were lost by males because of fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains.

Males lost 3.2 days from work per "usually working" person and females lost 3.4 days per "usually working" person during the year July

School-Loss Days

During the year July 1958-June 1959, children 6-16 years of age lost 191.4 million days from school because of acute conditions. School-loss days were counted only if the child would have been going to school that day but instead missed the entire day of school because of an acute condition; however, the base population used for the rate of days per person is all children 6-16 years of age regardless of whether they attended school or not.

Respiratory conditions caused 57.8 percent of the days lost from school and infectious and parasitic conditions, 25.7 percent of the days. Respiratory conditions were a more important cause of days lost for females than for males. The reverse was true for the infectious and parasitic conditions which caused 31.1 percent of all days lost from school because of acute conditions by males and only 20.5 percent of the days lost by females.

It has sometimes been stated that children are kept home from school for very minor conditions, and so the number of school-loss days resulting from medically attended acute conditions

Table D. Number of school-loss days due to acute conditions for children 6-16 years of age by medical attention: United States, July 1958-June 1959

Condition group	Number of school-loss days		Percent of days from medically attended conditions
	Due to all conditions	Due to medically attended conditions	
	Number of school-loss days in millions		
Total conditions-----	191.4	115.0	60.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	49.3	33.5	68.0
All respiratory conditions-----	110.7	57.5	52.0
Upper respiratory-----	64.3	31.1	48.4
Lower respiratory-----	46.4	26.4	56.9
Digestive system conditions-----	6.0	3.8	62.2
All injuries-----	10.8	9.9	92.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains--	4.3	4.1	95.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3.2	3.1	95.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2.1	1.8	87.0
Other current injuries-----	1.2	1.0	82.7
All other acute conditions-----	14.7	10.2	69.7

is shown in table D. Out of the total of 191.4 million days lost from school because of acute conditions, 115.0 million (60.1 percent) were because of medically attended conditions. There was a great deal of variation according to the type of condition. Only 48.4 percent of the days lost because of upper respiratory conditions were from

medically attended cases, whereas 95.9 percent of the days lost because of fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains were from medically attended cases. Children lost an average of 5.3 days per child during the year because of acute conditions, and an average of 3.2 days per child because of medically attended acute conditions.

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Table 1. Incidence of acute conditions, percent distribution, and number of conditions per 100 persons per year by condition group and sex: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Condition group	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands			Percent distribution			Number per 100 persons per year		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total conditions--	367,941	170,579	197,362	100.0	100.0	100.0	214.8	204.6	224.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	44,240	22,407	21,833	12.0	13.1	11.1	25.8	26.9	24.8
Common childhood diseases-----	16,261	8,579	7,683	4.4	5.0	3.9	9.5	10.3	8.7
The "virus" (not otherwise specified)-----	20,381	9,720	10,661	5.5	5.7	5.4	11.9	11.7	12.1
Other infectious and parasitic diseases-----	7,597	4,108	3,489	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.4	4.9	4.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	142,381	63,016	79,365	38.7	36.9	40.2	83.1	75.6	90.2
Common cold-----	115,292	51,911	63,382	31.3	30.4	32.1	67.3	62.3	72.1
Other acute upper respiratory conditions-----	27,089	11,106	15,983	7.4	6.5	8.1	15.8	13.3	18.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	72,966	32,780	40,186	19.8	19.2	20.4	42.6	39.3	45.7
Pneumonia-----	2,498	1,336	1,162	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.3
Bronchitis-----	2,658	1,157	1,501	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.7
"Intestinal flu"-----	8,526	4,020	4,506	2.3	2.4	2.3	5.0	4.8	5.1
Influenza and other respiratory cond.-	59,284	26,266	33,018	16.1	15.4	16.8	34.6	31.5	37.5
Digestive system conditions-----	20,362	9,005	11,357	5.5	5.3	5.8	11.9	10.8	12.9
Dental conditions-----	6,642	3,154	3,488	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.9	3.8	4.0
Indigestion and similar symptoms-----	5,217	1,940	3,277	1.4	1.1	1.7	3.0	2.3	3.7
Other digestive system conditions-----	8,503	3,910	4,592	2.3	2.3	2.3	5.0	4.7	5.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14,177	7,921	6,256	3.9	4.6	3.2	8.3	9.5	7.1
Fractures and dislocations-----	4,973	2,703	2,270	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.9	3.2	2.6
Sprains and strains--	9,204	5,218	3,986	2.5	3.1	2.0	5.4	6.3	4.5
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,456	8,376	4,080	3.4	4.9	2.1	7.3	10.0	4.6
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,968	5,729	5,239	3.0	3.4	2.7	6.4	6.9	6.0
Other current injuries--	11,867	6,891	4,976	3.2	4.0	2.5	6.9	8.3	5.7
All other acute conditions-----	38,524	14,454	24,070	10.5	8.5	12.2	22.5	17.3	27.4
Diseases of the ear--	7,936	3,946	3,990	2.2	2.3	2.0	4.6	4.7	4.5
Headaches-----	2,954	1,132	1,822	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.1
Genitourinary disorders-----	5,228	936	4,292	1.4	0.5	2.2	3.1	1.1	4.9
Deliveries-----	2,810	...	2,810	...	...	1.4	...	...	3.2
Disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium-----	2,044	...	2,044	...	...	1.0	...	...	2.3
Diseases of the skin--	4,690	2,117	2,573	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.9
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system-----	2,821	1,636	1,185	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.3
All other acute conditions-----	10,042	4,686	5,355	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.9	5.6	6.1

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 2. Incidence of acute conditions by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	367,941	69,308	101,319	43,697	83,765	50,006	19,846
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	44,240	11,928	17,185	3,668	7,153	3,198	1,107
Upper respiratory conditions-----	142,381	30,947	39,443	16,163	28,206	19,489	8,133
Other respiratory conditions-----	72,966	10,500	20,814	7,693	19,872	10,124	3,964
Digestive system conditions-----	20,362	4,364	4,861	2,636	4,599	3,046	856
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14,177	(*)	2,163	2,672	4,388	3,183	1,336
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,456	2,219	3,927	1,583	2,834	1,530	363
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,968	1,172	2,173	1,658	3,135	1,781	1,049
Other current injuries-----	11,867	2,061	3,287	1,264	2,620	1,949	687
All other acute conditions-----	38,524	5,682	7,467	6,361	10,957	5,707	2,350
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	170,579	37,238	51,634	16,902	34,722	22,999	7,085
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	22,407	6,279	9,659	1,749	3,161	1,247	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	63,016	16,351	17,887	5,655	11,465	8,560	3,099
Other respiratory conditions-----	32,780	5,448	10,721	2,743	7,814	4,479	1,576
Digestive system conditions-----	9,005	1,969	2,522	1,182	1,277	1,649	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7,921	(*)	1,224	1,653	2,727	1,664	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	8,376	1,786	2,604	904	1,902	1,013	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,729	804	1,315	1,159	1,502	809	(*)
Other current injuries-----	6,891	1,140	1,807	830	1,780	1,130	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	14,454	3,142	3,896	1,027	3,094	2,450	(*)
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	197,362	32,070	49,685	26,795	49,044	27,007	12,761
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	21,833	5,649	7,526	1,919	3,992	1,951	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	79,365	14,596	21,556	10,507	16,742	10,929	5,034
Other respiratory conditions-----	40,186	5,052	10,093	4,950	12,058	5,646	2,388
Digestive system conditions-----	11,357	2,395	2,340	1,453	3,323	1,397	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,256	(*)	(*)	1,019	1,661	1,519	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,080	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,239	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other current injuries-----	4,976	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	24,070	2,540	3,571	5,333	7,863	3,257	1,506

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 3. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	214.8	352.8	295.2	199.0	184.1	142.7	133.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	25.8	60.7	50.1	16.7	15.7	9.1	7.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	83.1	157.5	114.9	73.6	62.0	55.6	54.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	42.6	53.4	60.6	35.0	43.7	28.9	26.7
Digestive system conditions-----	11.9	22.2	14.2	12.0	10.1	8.7	5.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	8.3	2.2	6.3	12.2	9.6	9.1	9.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7.3	11.3	11.4	7.2	6.2	4.4	2.4
Contusions and superficial injuries-	6.4	6.0	6.3	7.6	6.9	5.1	7.1
Other current injuries-----	6.9	10.5	9.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	4.6
All other acute conditions-----	22.5	28.9	21.8	29.0	24.1	16.3	15.9
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	204.6	372.1	294.8	164.1	159.1	135.5	105.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	26.9	62.7	55.1	17.0	14.5	7.3	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	75.6	163.4	102.1	54.9	52.5	50.4	46.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	39.3	54.4	61.2	26.6	35.8	26.4	23.4
Digestive system conditions-----	10.8	19.7	14.4	11.5	5.9	9.7	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	9.5	3.2	7.0	16.0	12.5	9.8	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	10.0	17.8	14.9	8.8	8.7	6.0	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	6.9	8.0	7.5	11.3	6.9	4.8	(*)
Other current injuries-----	8.3	11.4	10.3	8.1	8.2	6.7	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	17.3	31.4	22.2	10.0	14.2	14.4	(*)
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	224.4	332.7	295.6	230.0	207.1	149.4	157.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	24.8	58.6	44.8	16.5	16.9	10.8	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	90.2	151.4	128.3	90.2	70.7	60.5	62.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	45.7	52.4	60.1	42.5	50.9	31.2	29.5
Digestive system conditions-----	12.9	24.8	13.9	12.5	14.0	7.7	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7.1	(*)	(*)	8.7	7.0	8.4	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	6.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other current injuries-----	5.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	27.4	26.4	21.2	45.8	33.2	18.0	18.6

| Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 4. Incidence of acute conditions by medical attention, condition group, sex, and activity restriction:
United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Medical attention and condition group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	With- out re- strict- ed ac- tivity	With re- stricted activity	Total	With- out re- strict- ed ac- tivity	With re- stricted activity	Total	With- out re- strict- ed ac- tivity	With re- stricted activity
<u>Total</u>	Incidence of acute conditions in thousands								
Total conditions-----	367,941	89,389	278,553	170,579	45,104	125,476	197,362	44,285	153,077
Infectious and parasitic diseases	44,240	6,070	38,170	22,407	3,266	19,141	21,833	2,804	19,028
Upper respiratory conditions-----	142,381	35,718	106,663	63,016	16,618	46,399	79,365	19,101	60,264
Other respiratory conditions-----	72,966	5,902	67,065	32,780	2,836	29,944	40,186	3,066	37,121
Digestive system conditions-----	20,362	6,106	14,256	9,005	2,813	6,192	11,357	3,293	8,064
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	14,177	3,996	10,181	7,921	2,555	5,366	6,256	1,441	4,815
Open wounds and lacerations-----	12,456	6,986	5,470	8,376	5,042	3,334	4,080	1,944	2,136
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,968	4,605	6,363	5,729	2,732	2,997	5,239	1,873	3,366
Other current injuries-----	11,867	5,772	6,095	6,891	3,577	3,314	4,976	2,195	2,781
All other acute conditions-----	38,524	14,234	24,290	14,454	5,665	8,788	24,070	8,569	15,501
<u>Medically attended</u>									
Total conditions-----	228,874	89,389	139,485	107,865	45,104	62,762	121,008	44,285	76,723
Infectious and parasitic diseases	29,300	6,070	23,230	15,091	3,266	11,825	14,209	2,804	11,405
Upper respiratory conditions-----	77,309	35,718	41,591	34,301	16,618	17,683	43,008	19,101	23,907
Other respiratory conditions-----	37,779	5,902	31,878	16,953	2,836	14,117	20,826	3,066	17,760
Digestive system conditions-----	13,347	6,106	7,241	6,008	2,813	3,196	7,339	3,293	4,046
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	11,235	3,996	7,239	6,574	2,555	4,020	4,661	1,441	3,219
Open wounds and lacerations-----	11,211	6,986	4,225	7,591	5,042	2,549	3,619	1,944	1,675
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	8,108	4,605	3,502	4,396	2,732	1,664	3,711	1,873	1,838
Other current injuries-----	9,825	5,772	4,053	6,090	3,577	2,513	3,735	2,195	1,540
All other acute conditions-----	30,761	14,234	16,527	10,860	5,665	5,195	19,900	8,569	11,332
<u>Never medically attended</u>									
Total conditions-----	139,068	...	139,068	62,714	...	62,714	76,354	...	76,354
Infectious and parasitic diseases	14,940	...	14,940	7,316	...	7,316	7,624	...	7,624
Upper respiratory conditions-----	65,072	...	65,072	28,716	...	28,716	36,357	...	36,357
Other respiratory conditions-----	35,187	...	35,187	15,827	...	15,827	19,360	...	19,360
Digestive system conditions-----	7,015	...	7,015	2,997	...	2,997	4,018	...	4,018
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	2,943	...	2,943	1,347	...	1,347	1,596	...	1,596
Open wounds and lacerations-----	1,245	...	1,245	785	...	785	461	...	461
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,860	...	2,860	1,333	...	1,333	1,528	...	1,528
Other current injuries-----	2,042	...	2,042	801	...	801	1,241	...	1,241
All other acute conditions-----	7,763	...	7,763	3,593	...	3,593	4,170	...	4,170

Table 5. Incidence of acute conditions per 100 persons per year by medical attention, condition group, sex, and activity restriction: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Medical attention and condition group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	With- out re- strict- ed ac- tivity	With re- stricted activity	Total	With- out re- strict- ed ac- tivity	With re- stricted activity	Total	With- out re- strict- ed ac- tivity	With re- stricted activity
<u>Total</u>									
Total conditions-----	214.8	52.2	162.6	204.6	54.1	150.5	224.4	50.4	174.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	25.8	3.5	22.3	26.9	3.9	23.0	24.8	3.2	21.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	83.1	20.9	62.3	75.6	19.9	55.7	90.2	21.7	68.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	42.6	3.4	39.2	39.3	3.4	35.9	45.7	3.5	42.2
Digestive system conditions-----	11.9	3.6	8.3	10.8	3.4	7.4	12.9	3.7	9.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	8.3	2.3	5.9	9.5	3.1	6.4	7.1	1.6	5.5
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7.3	4.1	3.2	10.0	6.0	4.0	4.6	2.2	2.4
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	6.4	2.7	3.7	6.9	3.3	3.6	6.0	2.1	3.8
Other current injuries-----	6.9	3.4	3.6	8.3	4.3	4.0	5.7	2.5	3.2
All other acute conditions-----	22.5	8.3	14.2	17.3	6.8	10.5	27.4	9.7	17.6
<u>Medically attended</u>									
Total conditions-----	133.6	52.2	81.4	129.4	54.1	75.3	137.6	50.4	87.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases	17.1	3.5	13.6	18.1	3.9	14.2	16.2	3.2	13.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	45.1	20.9	24.3	41.1	19.9	21.2	48.9	21.7	27.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	22.1	3.4	18.6	20.3	3.4	16.9	23.7	3.5	20.2
Digestive system conditions-----	7.8	3.6	4.2	7.2	3.4	3.8	8.3	3.7	4.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6.6	2.3	4.2	7.9	3.1	4.8	5.3	1.6	3.7
Open wounds and lacerations-----	6.5	4.1	2.5	9.1	6.0	3.1	4.1	2.2	1.9
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	4.7	2.7	2.0	5.3	3.3	2.0	4.2	2.1	2.1
Other current injuries-----	5.7	3.4	2.4	7.3	4.3	3.0	4.2	2.5	1.8
All other acute conditions-----	18.0	8.3	9.6	13.0	6.8	6.2	22.6	9.7	12.9
<u>Never medically attended</u>									
Total conditions-----	81.2	...	81.2	75.2	...	75.2	86.8	...	86.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases	8.7	...	8.7	8.8	...	8.8	8.7	...	8.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	38.0	...	38.0	34.4	...	34.4	41.3	...	41.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	20.5	...	20.5	19.0	...	19.0	22.0	...	22.0
Digestive system conditions-----	4.1	...	4.1	3.6	...	3.6	4.6	...	4.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	1.7	...	1.7	1.6	...	1.6	1.8	...	1.8
Open wounds and lacerations-----	0.7	...	0.7	0.9	...	0.9	0.5	...	0.5
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	1.7	...	1.7	1.6	...	1.6	1.7	...	1.7
Other current injuries-----	1.2	...	1.2	1.0	...	1.0	1.4	...	1.4
All other acute conditions-----	4.5	...	4.5	4.3	...	4.3	4.7	...	4.7

Table 6. Incidence of activity-restricting acute conditions, and number and percent of such conditions which also had bed disability, by sex and condition group: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Incidence of activity restricting conditions		
	Total	With bed disability	
		Number	Percent
<u>Both sexes</u>			
Total conditions-----	278,553	170,183	61.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	38,170	26,263	68.8
Upper respiratory conditions-----	106,663	59,578	55.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	67,065	51,450	76.7
Digestive system conditions-----	14,256	8,200	57.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains---	10,181	4,174	41.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	5,470	1,627	29.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	6,363	2,025	31.8
Other current injuries-----	6,095	2,767	45.4
All other acute conditions-----	24,290	14,098	58.0
<u>Male</u>			
Total conditions-----	125,476	76,010	60.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	19,141	13,686	71.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	46,399	25,832	55.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	29,944	23,161	77.3
Digestive system conditions-----	6,192	3,300	53.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains---	5,366	2,119	39.5
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,334	958	28.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,997	937	31.3
Other current injuries-----	3,314	1,600	48.3
All other acute conditions-----	8,788	4,418	50.3
<u>Female</u>			
Total conditions-----	153,077	94,172	61.5
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	19,028	12,577	66.1
Upper respiratory conditions-----	60,264	33,746	56.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	37,121	28,289	76.2
Digestive system conditions-----	8,064	4,899	60.8
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains---	4,815	2,055	42.7
Open wounds and lacerations-----	2,136	669	31.3
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	3,366	1,089	32.4
Other current injuries-----	2,781	1,167	42.0
All other acute conditions-----	15,501	9,680	62.4

Table 7. Incidence of medically attended acute conditions by sex, condition group, and age:
United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Incidence in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	228,874	51,078	54,215	24,654	54,560	31,269	13,098
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	29,300	8,698	10,719	2,228	4,924	1,862	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	77,309	22,095	17,530	6,760	15,829	10,357	4,738
Other respiratory conditions-----	37,779	6,566	9,939	3,442	10,074	5,158	2,601
Digestive system conditions-----	13,347	3,311	2,595	1,788	3,027	2,046	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	11,235	436	1,775	1,766	3,610	2,572	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	11,211	2,138	3,157	1,472	2,682	1,471	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	8,108	1,082	1,466	1,008	2,613	1,361	(*)
Other current injuries-----	9,825	1,918	2,487	957	2,128	1,812	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	30,761	4,835	4,547	5,232	9,673	4,629	1,844
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	107,865	27,327	28,202	9,347	22,878	15,539	4,572
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	15,091	4,557	6,363	1,040	2,084	772	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	34,301	11,540	7,631	2,507	6,050	4,826	1,747
Other respiratory conditions-----	16,953	3,159	5,108	1,154	4,054	2,371	1,108
Digestive system conditions-----	6,008	1,627	1,323	648	940	1,177	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,574	320	1,095	1,187	2,272	1,449	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7,591	1,751	2,114	(*)	1,784	1,013	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	4,396	747	863	(*)	1,353	727	(*)
Other current injuries-----	6,090	1,067	1,636	(*)	1,560	1,052	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	10,860	2,560	2,068	(*)	2,781	2,153	(*)
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	121,008	23,750	26,013	15,307	31,681	15,731	8,526
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	14,209	4,141	4,356	1,189	2,840	1,091	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	43,008	10,555	9,899	4,253	9,779	5,531	2,991
Other respiratory conditions-----	20,826	3,407	4,831	2,288	6,020	2,787	1,492
Digestive system conditions-----	7,339	1,684	1,272	1,139	2,087	869	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	4,661	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,619	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	3,711	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other current injuries-----	3,735	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	19,900	2,274	2,479	4,534	6,891	2,476	1,244

Table 8. Incidence of medically attended acute conditions per 100 persons by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	133.6	260.0	158.0	112.3	119.9	89.2	88.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	17.1	44.3	31.2	10.1	10.8	5.3	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	45.1	112.5	51.1	30.8	34.8	29.5	32.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	22.1	33.4	29.0	15.7	22.1	14.7	17.5
Digestive system conditions-----	7.8	16.9	7.6	8.1	6.7	5.8	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6.6	2.2	5.2	8.0	7.9	7.3	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	6.5	10.9	9.2	6.7	5.9	4.2	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	4.7	5.5	4.3	4.6	5.7	3.9	(*)
Other current injuries-----	5.7	9.8	7.2	4.4	4.7	5.2	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	18.0	24.6	13.2	23.8	21.3	13.2	12.4
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	129.4	273.1	161.0	90.7	104.8	91.5	67.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	18.1	45.5	36.3	10.1	9.5	4.5	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	41.1	115.3	43.6	24.3	27.7	28.4	25.9
Other respiratory conditions-----	20.3	31.6	29.2	11.2	18.6	14.0	16.5
Digestive system conditions-----	7.2	16.3	7.6	6.3	4.3	6.9	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	7.9	3.2	6.3	11.5	10.4	8.5	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	9.1	17.5	12.1	(*)	8.2	6.0	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	5.3	7.5	4.9	(*)	6.2	4.3	(*)
Other current injuries-----	7.3	10.7	9.3	(*)	7.1	6.2	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	13.0	25.6	11.8	(*)	12.7	12.7	(*)
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	137.6	246.4	154.8	131.4	133.8	87.0	105.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases---	16.2	43.0	25.9	10.2	12.0	6.0	(*)
Upper respiratory conditions-----	48.9	109.5	58.9	36.5	41.3	30.6	37.0
Other respiratory conditions-----	23.7	35.3	28.7	19.6	25.4	15.4	18.4
Digestive system conditions-----	8.3	17.5	7.6	9.8	8.8	4.8	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	5.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-	4.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other current injuries-----	4.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	22.6	23.6	14.7	38.9	29.1	13.7	15.4

Table 9. Incidence of acute conditions by sex and major activity: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Sex	Major activity (6 years of age and over)				
	Usually working	Keeping house	School	Retired	Other
Incidence of acute conditions in thousands					
Both sexes-----	92,703	69,022	103,031	7,377	11,732
Male-----	61,591	(*)	51,575	5,123	6,985
Female-----	31,112	68,988	51,456	2,253	4,747
Rate per 100 persons					
Both sexes-----	156.2	190.7	260.8	120.2	177.6
Male-----	148.4	(*)	251.5	104.9	158.4
Female-----	174.6	190.9	270.8	179.5	216.4

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 10. Incidence of acute conditions among persons whose major activity was going to school by condition group and sex: United States, July 1958-June 1959

(See headnote on table 9)

Condition group	Incidence in thousands			Number per 100 persons		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total conditions-----	103,031	51,575	51,456	260.8	251.5	270.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	15,131	8,399	6,732	38.3	41.0	35.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	39,814	17,903	21,911	100.8	87.3	115.3
Other respiratory conditions-----	21,034	10,104	10,930	53.2	49.3	57.5
Digestive system conditions-----	5,084	2,800	2,284	12.9	13.7	12.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	3,339	1,980	1,359	8.5	9.7	7.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,169	2,701	1,468	10.6	13.2	7.7
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,980	1,940	1,040	7.5	9.5	5.5
Other current injuries-----	3,120	1,797	1,323	7.9	8.8	7.0
All other acute conditions-----	8,360	3,952	4,408	21.2	19.3	23.2

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 11. Incidence of acute conditions among persons whose major activity was "usually working" by condition group and sex: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Condition group	Incidence in thousands			Number per 100 persons		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total conditions-----	92,703	61,591	31,112	156.2	148.4	174.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	7,042	4,640	2,403	11.9	11.2	13.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	33,072	21,064	12,008	55.7	50.7	67.4
Other respiratory conditions-----	18,908	12,885	6,023	31.9	31.0	33.8
Digestive system conditions-----	4,529	3,194	1,335	7.6	7.7	7.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	6,507	5,052	1,455	11.0	12.2	8.2
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4,207	3,331	877	7.1	8.0	4.9
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	3,703	2,488	1,215	6.2	6.0	6.8
Other current injuries-----	4,009	3,146	863	6.8	7.6	4.8
Deliveries and conditions associated with pregnancy-----	1,218	...	1,218	6.8	...	6.8
All other acute conditions-----	9,506	5,791	3,715	16.0	13.9	20.8

Excluded from these statistics are all conditions involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention.

Table 12. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of restricted-activity days in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	1,446,313	197,576	366,601	159,416	306,156	264,589	151,975
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	203,719	46,448	91,398	14,341	27,119	16,427	7,987
Upper respiratory conditions--	393,722	79,687	115,134	38,208	63,444	59,873	37,375
Other respiratory conditions--	306,349	37,808	79,396	23,405	67,666	62,330	35,744
Digestive system conditions---	64,566	8,830	12,905	10,658	14,439	12,691	5,043
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	142,651	2,431	15,742	22,036	32,747	45,282	24,414
Open wounds and lacerations---	39,498	2,664	11,247	6,680	6,646	8,906	3,355
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	48,218	(*)	4,850	9,553	12,442	12,105	9,041
Other current injuries-----	40,195	4,075	7,561	6,507	9,522	7,729	4,802
All other acute conditions----	207,395	15,406	28,368	28,030	72,132	39,246	24,212
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	622,572	106,301	185,177	52,575	107,425	113,604	57,491
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	104,235	26,862	51,951	4,960	11,455	5,871	3,136
Upper respiratory conditions--	163,145	40,520	50,938	11,282	21,512	24,787	14,106
Other respiratory conditions--	128,888	19,219	37,360	7,504	24,815	23,915	16,075
Digestive system conditions---	25,442	3,601	7,107	2,839	4,126	5,577	2,193
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	73,393	1,685	10,981	12,653	18,881	21,677	7,516
Open wounds and lacerations---	24,048	1,960	7,012	4,620	4,158	5,470	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	17,423	(*)	2,590	3,454	3,956	5,612	1,683
Other current injuries-----	20,234	2,755	3,192	1,959	4,581	5,178	2,569
All other acute conditions----	65,763	9,572	14,045	3,305	13,941	15,516	9,384
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	823,741	91,275	181,424	106,841	198,732	150,986	94,484
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	99,484	19,586	39,446	9,381	15,664	10,556	4,851
Upper respiratory conditions--	230,577	39,167	64,196	26,927	41,932	35,087	23,269
Other respiratory conditions--	177,461	18,589	42,037	15,901	42,850	38,415	19,669
Digestive system conditions---	39,124	5,229	5,799	7,819	10,313	7,115	2,850
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	69,257	(*)	4,760	9,382	13,866	23,605	16,898
Open wounds and lacerations---	15,449	(*)	4,235	2,059	2,488	3,436	2,527
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	30,795	(*)	2,260	6,098	8,486	6,493	7,358
Other current injuries-----	19,960	1,320	4,368	4,547	4,941	2,550	2,233
All other acute conditions----	141,631	5,834	14,324	24,725	58,191	23,730	14,828

Table 13. Number of restricted-activity days associated with acute conditions per 100 persons per year by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix 1. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix 11]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	844.3	1,005.7	1,068.1	726.2	672.8	754.8	1,025.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	118.9	236.4	266.3	65.3	59.6	46.9	53.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	229.8	405.6	335.4	174.0	139.4	170.8	252.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	178.8	192.4	231.3	106.6	148.7	177.8	241.2
Digestive system conditions-----	37.7	44.9	37.6	48.5	31.7	36.2	34.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	83.3	12.4	45.9	100.4	72.0	129.2	164.7
Open wounds and lacerations-----	23.1	13.6	32.8	30.4	14.6	25.4	22.6
Contusions and superficial injuries----	28.1	(*)	14.1	43.5	27.3	34.5	61.0
Other current injuries-----	23.5	20.7	22.0	29.6	20.9	22.0	32.4
All other acute conditions-----	121.1	78.4	82.7	127.7	158.5	112.0	163.4
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	746.8	1,062.3	1,057.2	510.3	492.2	669.1	853.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	125.0	268.4	296.6	48.1	52.5	34.6	46.6
Upper respiratory conditions-----	195.7	404.9	290.8	109.5	98.6	146.0	209.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	154.6	192.1	213.3	72.8	113.7	140.9	238.7
Digestive system conditions-----	30.5	36.0	40.6	27.6	18.9	32.8	32.6
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	88.0	16.8	62.7	122.8	86.5	127.7	111.6
Open wounds and lacerations-----	28.8	19.6	40.0	44.8	19.1	32.2	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries----	20.9	(*)	14.8	33.5	18.1	33.1	25.0
Other current injuries-----	24.3	27.5	18.2	19.0	21.0	30.5	38.2
All other acute conditions-----	78.9	95.7	80.2	32.1	63.9	91.4	139.4
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	936.7	946.9	1,079.5	917.0	839.3	835.2	1,168.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	113.1	203.2	234.7	80.5	66.2	58.4	60.0
Upper respiratory conditions-----	262.2	406.3	382.0	231.1	177.1	194.1	287.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	201.8	192.9	250.1	136.5	181.0	212.5	243.2
Digestive system conditions-----	44.5	54.2	34.5	67.1	43.6	39.4	35.2
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	78.8	(*)	28.3	80.5	58.6	130.6	208.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	17.6	(*)	25.2	17.7	10.5	19.0	31.2
Contusions and superficial injuries----	35.0	(*)	13.4	52.3	35.8	35.9	91.0
Other current injuries-----	22.7	13.7	26.0	39.0	20.9	14.1	27.6
All other acute conditions-----	161.1	60.5	85.2	212.2	245.8	131.3	183.3

Table 14. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Number of bed-disability days in thousands							
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	615,847	83,218	160,816	71,288	132,589	106,902	61,035
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	90,770	17,972	39,173	8,296	14,496	6,722	4,111
Upper respiratory conditions-----	156,109	27,068	52,570	17,390	24,580	21,055	13,446
Other respiratory conditions-----	169,915	22,577	46,855	14,294	36,502	29,572	20,114
Digestive system conditions-----	28,787	4,952	4,634	4,787	6,190	6,595	1,628
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	45,903	(*)	2,839	3,666	9,791	18,727	9,924
Open wounds and lacerations-----	10,223	1,154	2,495	1,959	1,274	2,090	1,251
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	15,291	(*)	1,291	2,707	4,677	4,336	2,223
Other current injuries-----	12,345	1,523	1,632	1,784	3,797	2,520	1,089
All other acute conditions-----	86,504	6,959	9,326	16,404	31,282	15,285	7,248
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	266,528	43,978	78,175	23,006	50,249	49,146	21,975
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	46,804	9,377	22,368	3,702	7,199	2,752	1,406
Upper respiratory conditions-----	65,758	14,179	23,130	6,159	9,182	9,216	3,892
Other respiratory conditions-----	72,309	11,351	21,900	4,504	13,914	11,267	9,372
Digestive system conditions-----	10,153	1,983	1,887	1,283	1,778	2,601	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	25,273	(*)	2,013	2,331	7,676	9,717	2,650
Open wounds and lacerations-----	6,453	(*)	1,203	1,274	995	1,756	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	5,211	(*)	(*)	1,421	1,357	1,805	(*)
Other current injuries-----	6,776	(*)	(*)	971	1,911	1,722	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	27,790	4,406	4,507	1,361	6,236	8,310	2,971
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	349,319	39,240	82,641	48,282	82,340	57,756	39,060
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	43,967	8,596	16,805	4,594	7,296	3,970	2,705
Upper respiratory conditions-----	90,351	12,889	29,440	11,231	15,398	11,839	9,554
Other respiratory conditions-----	97,605	11,226	24,954	9,790	22,588	18,305	10,742
Digestive system conditions-----	18,634	2,969	2,748	3,504	4,412	3,994	1,007
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	20,629	(*)	(*)	1,335	2,115	9,010	7,274
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,770	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	10,080	(*)	(*)	1,286	3,320	2,531	2,150
Other current injuries-----	5,568	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,885	(*)	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	58,714	2,554	4,819	15,043	25,046	6,975	4,277

Table 15. Number of bed-disability days associated with acute conditions per 100 persons per year by sex, condition group, and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II.]

Sex and condition group	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
<u>Both sexes</u>							
Total conditions-----	359.5	423.6	468.5	324.7	291.4	305.0	411.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	53.0	91.5	114.1	37.8	31.9	19.2	27.7
Upper respiratory conditions-----	91.1	137.8	153.2	79.2	54.0	60.1	90.7
Other respiratory conditions-----	99.2	114.9	136.5	65.1	80.2	84.4	135.7
Digestive system conditions-----	16.8	25.2	13.5	21.8	13.6	18.8	11.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	26.8	(*)	8.3	16.7	21.5	53.4	67.0
Open wounds and lacerations-----	6.0	5.9	7.3	8.9	2.8	6.0	8.4
Contusions and superficial injuries----	8.9	(*)	3.8	12.3	10.3	12.4	15.0
Other current injuries-----	7.2	7.8	4.8	8.1	8.3	7.2	7.3
All other acute conditions-----	50.5	35.4	27.2	74.7	68.7	43.6	48.9
<u>Male</u>							
Total conditions-----	319.7	439.5	446.3	223.3	230.2	289.5	326.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	56.1	93.7	127.7	35.9	33.0	16.2	20.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	78.9	141.7	132.1	59.8	42.1	54.3	57.8
Other respiratory conditions-----	86.7	113.4	125.0	43.7	63.8	66.4	139.2
Digestive system conditions-----	12.2	19.8	10.8	12.5	8.1	15.3	(*)
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	30.3	(*)	11.5	22.6	35.2	57.2	39.4
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7.7	(*)	6.9	12.4	4.6	10.3	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries----	6.3	(*)	(*)	13.8	6.2	10.6	(*)
Other current injuries-----	8.1	(*)	(*)	9.4	8.8	10.1	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	33.3	44.0	25.7	13.2	28.6	48.9	44.1
<u>Female</u>							
Total conditions-----	397.2	407.1	491.7	414.4	347.7	319.5	482.9
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	50.0	89.2	100.0	39.4	30.8	22.0	33.4
Upper respiratory conditions-----	102.7	133.7	175.2	96.4	65.0	65.5	118.1
Other respiratory conditions-----	111.0	116.5	148.5	84.0	95.4	101.3	132.8
Digestive system conditions-----	21.2	30.8	16.4	30.1	18.6	22.1	12.5
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	23.5	(*)	(*)	11.5	8.9	49.8	89.9
Open wounds and lacerations-----	4.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Contusions and superficial injuries----	11.5	(*)	(*)	11.0	14.0	14.0	26.6
Other current injuries-----	6.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	8.0	(*)	(*)
All other acute conditions-----	66.8	26.5	28.7	129.1	105.8	38.6	52.9

Table 16. Number of work-loss days and number of work-loss days per 100 "usually working" persons 17 years of age and over by condition group and sex: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I.]

Condition group	Number of work-loss days in thousands			Number of days per 100 "usually working" persons 17+ years of age		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total conditions-----	193,198	133,108	60,090	326.2	321.3	337.7
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	17,841	11,453	6,388	30.1	27.6	35.9
Upper respiratory conditions-----	39,461	24,306	15,155	66.6	58.7	85.2
Other respiratory conditions-----	39,777	26,701	13,076	67.2	64.5	73.5
Digestive system conditions-----	9,700	6,321	3,380	16.4	15.3	19.0
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	33,733	29,166	4,568	57.0	70.4	25.7
Open wounds and lacerations-----	7,279	6,102	1,176	12.3	14.7	6.6
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	9,898	6,050	3,848	16.7	14.6	21.6
Other current injuries-----	8,843	6,930	1,913	14.9	16.7	10.7
Deliveries and conditions associated with pregnancy-----	2,725	...	2,725	15.3	...	15.3
All other acute conditions-----	23,941	16,079	7,862	40.4	38.8	44.2

Table 17. Number of school-loss days and number of school-loss days per 100 children 6-16 years of age by condition group and sex: United States, July 1958-June 1959

(See headnote on table 16)

Condition group	Number of school-loss days in thousands			Number of days per 100 children 6-16 years of age		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total conditions-----	191,386	95,222	96,164	531.9	519.0	545.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases-----	49,255	29,589	19,667	136.9	161.3	111.5
Upper respiratory conditions-----	64,284	27,347	36,938	178.7	149.1	209.5
Other respiratory conditions-----	46,390	21,986	24,404	128.9	119.8	138.4
Digestive system conditions-----	6,028	3,147	2,882	16.8	17.2	16.3
Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains-----	4,254	2,441	1,812	11.8	13.3	10.3
Open wounds and lacerations-----	3,248	2,006	1,242	9.0	10.9	7.0
Contusions and superficial injuries-----	2,083	913	1,170	5.8	5.0	6.6
Other current injuries-----	1,169	557	612	3.2	3.0	3.5
All other acute conditions-----	14,674	7,237	7,437	40.8	39.4	42.2

Table 18. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by sex and age: United States, July 1958-June 1959

[Data are based on household interviews during July 1958-June 1959. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. The survey design, general qualifications, and information on the reliability of the estimates are given in Appendix I. Definitions of terms are given in Appendix II]

Sex	Age						
	All ages	Under 5	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Population in thousands							
Both sexes-----	171,300	19,646	34,323	21,953	45,502	35,055	14,821
Male-----	83,360	10,007	17,516	10,302	21,824	16,978	6,733
Female-----	87,941	9,639	16,807	11,651	23,678	18,077	8,088

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

Table 19. Population used in obtaining rates shown in this publication by sex, age, and major activity: United States, July 1958-June 1959

(See headnote on table 18)

Sex and age	Major activity (6 years of age and over)					
	Total	Usually working	Keeping house	School	Retired	Other
Population in thousands						
<u>Both sexes</u>						
All ages-6+-----	147,780	59,339	36,189	39,510	6,139	6,604
6-16-----	35,979	121	121	34,351	-	1,387
17+-----	111,801	59,218	36,068	5,159	6,139	5,217
<u>Male</u>						
All ages-6+-----	71,375	41,517	(*)	20,509	4,884	4,410
6-16-----	18,346	95	(*)	17,515	-	725
17+-----	53,029	41,422	(*)	2,994	4,884	3,685
<u>Female</u>						
All ages-6+-----	76,405	17,822	36,135	19,000	1,255	2,194
6-16-----	17,634	26	111	16,835	-	662
17+-----	58,772	17,796	36,024	2,165	1,255	1,532

NOTE: For official population estimates for more general use, see Bureau of the Census reports on the civilian population of the United States, in Current Population Reports: Series P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60.

APPENDIX I

TECHNICAL NOTES ON METHODS

Background of This Report

This report, Acute Conditions, Incidence and Associated Disability, is one of a series of statistical reports prepared by the U. S. National Health Survey which cover separate health-related topics. It is based on information collected in a continuing nationwide sample of households in the Health Interview Survey, which is a main aspect of the program.

The Health Interview Survey utilizes a questionnaire which elicits information on illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, medical care, and other health topics in addition to personal and demographic characteristics. As data relating to each of these various broad topics are tabulated and analyzed, separate reports are issued which cover one or more of the specific topics. The present report is based on the consolidated sample for 52 weeks of interviewing ending June 28, 1959.

The population covered by the sample for the Health Interview Survey is the civilian population of the United States living at the time of interview. Although the sample includes persons who are inmates of institutions, data for these persons are not included in the figures given in this report. The sample does not include members of the Armed Forces, United States nationals living in foreign countries, or crews of vessels. It should also be noted that the estimates shown do not represent a complete inventory of acute conditions for the specified calendar period since no adjustment has been made for persons who incurred acute conditions during the two-week recall period but who died prior to the interview.

Statistical Design of the Health Interview Survey

General plan.—The sampling plan of the survey follows a multistage probability design which permits a continuous sampling of the civilian population of the United States. The first stage of this design consists of drawing a sample of 500 from the 1,900 geographically defined Primary Sampling Units (PSU's) into which the United States has been divided. A PSU is a county, a group of contiguous counties, or a Standard Metropolitan Area.

With no loss in general understanding, the remaining stages can be telescoped and treated in this discussion as an ultimate stage. Within PSU's, then, ultimate stage units called segments are defined, also geographically, in such a manner that each segment contains an expected six households. Each week a random sample of about 120 segments is drawn. In the approximately 700 households in those segments, persons are interviewed concerning illnesses, injuries, chronic conditions, disability, and other factors related to health.

The household members interviewed each week are a representative sample of the population so that samples for successive weeks can be combined into larger samples for say, a calendar quarter or a year. Thus

the design permits both continuous measurement of characteristics of high incidence or prevalence in the population, and through the larger consolidated samples, more detailed analysis of less common characteristics and smaller categories. The continuous collection has administrative and operational advantages as well as technical assets, since it permits field work to be handled with an experienced, stable staff.

Sample size and geographic detail.—The national sample plan over a 12-month period includes approximately 120,000 persons from 37,000 households in 6,200 segments, with representation from every State. The over-all sample was designed in such a fashion that, from the annual sample, tabulations can be provided for various geographic sections of the United States and for urban and rural sectors of the Nation.

Collection of data.—The field operations for the household survey are performed by the Bureau of the Census under specifications established by the Public Health Service. In accordance with these specifications the Bureau of the Census designs and selects the sample, conducts the field interviewing and edits and codes the questionnaires. Tabulations are prepared by the Public Health Service using the Bureau of the Census electronic computers.

Estimating methods.—Each statistic produced by the survey—for example, the number of work-loss days occurring in a specified period—is the result of two stages of ratio estimation. In the first of these, the factor is the ratio of the 1950 decennial population count to the 1950 estimated population in the U. S. National Health Survey's first-stage sample of PSU's. These factors are applied for 49 color-residence classes.

Later, ratios of sample-produced estimates to official Bureau of the Census figures for current population are computed for 60 age-sex-color classes, and serve as second-stage factors for ratio estimating.

The effect of the ratio estimating process is to make the sample more closely representative of the population by age, sex, color, and residence, thus reducing sampling variance.

As noted, each week's sample represents the population living during that week and characteristics of that population. Consolidation of samples over a time period, say a calendar quarter, produces estimates of average characteristics of the United States population for that calendar quarter. Similarly, population data for a year are averages of the four quarterly figures.

For statistics measuring the number of occurrences during a specified time period, such as number of bed-disability days, or incidence of acute conditions a similar computational procedure is used, but the statistics have a different interpretation. For these items, the questionnaire asks for the respondent's experience over the two calendar weeks prior to the week of interview. In such instances the estimated quarterly total for the statistic is simply 6.5 times the average two-week estimate produced by the 13 successive samples taken during the period. The annual total is the sum of

the four quarters. Thus, the experience of persons interviewed during a year—experience which actually occurred for each person in a two-calendar-week interval prior to week of interview—is treated in analysis as though it measured the total of such experience occurring in the year. Such interpretation leads to no significant bias.

General Qualifications

Nonresponse.—Data were adjusted for nonresponse by a procedure which imputed to persons in a household which was not interviewed the characteristics of persons in households in the same segment which were interviewed. The total noninterview rate was 5 percent; 1 percent was refusal, and the other 4 percent was primarily due to the failure to find any eligible household respondent after repeated trials.

The interview process.—The statistics presented in this report are based on replies secured in interviews of persons in the sampled households. Each person 18 years and over, available at the time of interview, was interviewed individually. Proxy respondents within the household were employed for children and for adults not available at the time of the interview, provided the respondent was closely related to the person about whom information was being obtained.

There are limitations to the accuracy of diagnostic and other information collected in household interviews. For diagnostic information, the household respondent can, at best, pass on to the interviewer only the information the physician has given to the family. For conditions not medically attended, diagnostic information is often no more than a description of symptoms. However, other facts, such as the number of disability days caused by the condition, can be obtained more accurately from household members than from any other source since only the persons concerned are in a position to report information of this type.

Rounding of numbers.—The original tabulations on which the data in this report are based show all estimates to the nearest whole unit. All consolidations were made from the original tabulations using the estimates to the nearest unit. In the final published tables the figures are rounded to the nearest thousand or tenth of million. Because of sampling error, however, they are not necessarily accurate to that detail. Derived statistics, such as rates and percent distributions, are computed after the estimates on which they are based have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Population figures.—Some of the published tables include population figures for specified categories. Except for certain over-all totals by age and sex (which are adjusted to independent estimates); these figures are based on the sample of households in the U. S. National Health Survey. They are given primarily for the purpose of providing denominators for rate computation, and for this purpose are more appropriate for use with the accompanying measures of health characteristics than other population data that may be available. In some instances they will permit users to recombine published data into classes more suitable to their specific needs. The population figures may in some cases differ from corresponding figures (which are derived from different sources) published in reports of the Bureau of the Census. For population data for general use, see the official estimates presented in Bureau of the Census reports in the P-20, P-25, P-50, P-57, and P-60 series.

Reliability of Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they will differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and interviewing personnel and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to measurement error.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also reflects part of the variation which arises in the measurement process. It does not include estimates of any biases which might lie in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from the value obtained from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times as large.

In order to derive standard errors which would be applicable to a wide variety of health statistics and which could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors shown in this Appendix should be interpreted as providing an estimate of approximate standard error, rather than as the precise standard error for any specific statistic.

The following rules will enable the reader to determine the sampling errors for the data contained in this report.

1. **Estimates of aggregates:** Approximate standard errors of estimates of aggregates, such as the number of acute conditions, the number of disability days, and the number of persons in a major activity category, are obtained from table I.

Example:

There were 44,240,000 infectious and parasitic diseases. Since the standard error for this estimate is not shown in table I, it is necessary to interpolate between the standard error for 30,000,000 diseases which is 1,800,000 and the standard error for 50,000,000 diseases which is 2,500,000. Such interpolation gives 2,298,000 as the standard error for 44,240,000 diseases.

2. **Estimates of percentages in a percent distribution:** Approximate standard errors for the percentage of the acute conditions in a category are given in table II. Approximate standard errors for the percentage of the disability days in a category are given in table III.

Examples:

(a) An estimated 12.0 percent of the 367,941,000 acute conditions were infectious and parasitic diseases. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table II, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.740 as the standard error of 12 percent for a base of 250,000,000 and 0.727 as the standard error of 12 percent with a base of 500,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.734 as the standard error for a statistic of 12.0 percent with a base of 367,941,000.

(b) An estimated 14.7 percent of the 615,847,000 days of bed disability due to acute conditions were caused by infectious and parasitic diseases. Since neither the base nor the percentage is shown in table III, it is necessary to interpolate between 10 percent and 25 percent to obtain 0.694 as the standard error for 14.7 percent for a base of 500,000,000

and 0.594 as the standard error of 14.7 percent with a base of 750,000,000. A final interpolation between these results yields 0.648 as the standard error of 14.7 percent with a base of 615,847,000.

3. Estimates of rates of the number of conditions or number of disability days for a specified number of persons in the population: Approximate standard errors for these rates are obtained as follows:

- Obtain the standard error of the numerator from table I. Divide the standard error by the numerator itself. Square the result.
- Obtain the standard error of the denominator from table I. Divide the standard error by the denominator itself. Square the result.
(Note: where the denominator is adjusted to Bureau of the Census figures and therefore is not subject to sampling error, this sum is zero.)
- Add the answers from steps (a) and (b) above and extract the square root.
- Multiply the answer from step (c) by the rate. The result is the approximate standard error of the rate. This procedure normally gives an overestimate of the true sampling error.

Examples:

(a) There were 30.1 work-loss days per 100 "usually working" persons 17 years of age and over. Utilizing Rule 1 we find that the standard error for the numerator of 17,841,000 days is 2,049,000, and the standard error for the denominator of 59,218,000 persons is 359,000. Completing the computation as follows:

$$30.1 \sqrt{\left(\frac{2,049}{17,841}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{359}{59,218}\right)^2}$$

yields 3.5 as the standard error of 30.1 work-loss days per 100 "usually working" persons.

(b) There were 50.1 infectious and parasitic diseases per 100 persons 5-14 years of age. Utilizing Rule 1 we find that the standard error for the numerator of 17,185,000 diseases is 1,459,000, and the denominator has no sampling error. Completing the computation as follows:

$$50.1 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1,459}{17,185}\right)^2 + 0}$$

yields 4.3 as the standard error of 50.1 diseases per 100 persons 5-14 years of age.

Table I. Standard errors for the estimated number of acute conditions, disability days, and persons in an activity category

(All numbers shown in thousands)			
When the size of estimate is:	For estimates of the number of:		
	Acute conditions	Days of disability	Persons in an activity category
	The approximate standard error is:		
100	...	...	22
500	...	...	50
1,000	350	500	70
2,000	500	700	100
3,000	600	900	120
5,000	800	1,200	160
10,000	1,100	1,500	220
20,000	1,600	2,200	300
30,000	1,800	2,700	330
50,000	2,500	3,500	350
100,000	3,500	5,500	400
200,000	...	8,000	...
500,000	...	15,000	...

NOTE: Since the estimated number of persons in any age-sex class is adjusted to official Bureau of the Census figures, such estimates are not subject to sampling error.

Table II. Standard errors of percentage distributions of estimated number of acute conditions

When the base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	For estimated percentages of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
2,500	3.6	5.6	6.8	9.8	12.9
12,500	1.6	2.5	3.0	4.4	5.8
25,000	1.1	1.8	2.1	3.1	4.1
50,000	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.9
75,000	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.4
125,000	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.8
250,000	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
500,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9

Table III. Standard errors of percentage distributions of estimated number of days of disability

When the base of the percentage is: (in thousands)	For estimated percentages of:				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
	The approximate standard error (expressed in percentage points) is:				
2,500	4.2	6.5	9.0	13.0	15.0
12,500	1.9	2.9	4.0	5.8	6.7
25,000	1.3	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.7
50,000	0.9	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4
75,000	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.7
125,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1
250,000	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5
500,000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CERTAIN TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Terms Relating to Acute Conditions

Condition.—A morbidity condition, or simply a condition, is any entry on the questionnaire which describes a departure from a state of physical or mental well-being. It results from a positive response to one of a series of "illness-recall" questions. In the coding and tabulating process conditions are selected or classified according to a number of different criteria, such as whether they were medically attended; whether they resulted in disability; whether they were acute or chronic; or according to the type of disease, injury, impairment, or symptoms reported. For the purposes of each published report or set of tables, only those conditions recorded on the questionnaire which satisfy certain stated criteria are included.

Acute conditions are classified by type according to the International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, with certain modifications adopted to make the code more suitable for a household-interview type survey.

Acute condition.—An acute condition is generally defined as a condition which has lasted less than 3 months. However, it excludes certain conditions which are always classified as chronic (listed below) even though the onset occurred within 3 months. Minor acute conditions, involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention, are excluded from the statistics.

Conditions always classified as chronic:

1. Asthma or hay fever
2. Tuberculosis
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble
5. Rheumatic fever
6. Hardening of the arteries
7. High blood pressure
8. Heart trouble
9. Stroke
10. Trouble with varicose veins
11. Hemorrhoids or piles
12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble
13. Stomach ulcer
14. Any other chronic stomach trouble
15. Kidney stones or other kidney trouble
16. Arthritis or rheumatism
17. Prostate trouble
18. Diabetes
19. Thyroid trouble or goiter
20. Any allergy
21. Epilepsy
22. Mental or nervous trouble
23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or growth
24. Chronic skin trouble
25. Hernia or rupture
26. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing
27. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses
28. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot

Conditions always classified as chronic—Continued:

29. Stammering or other trouble with speech
30. Missing fingers, hand, or arm
31. Missing toes, foot, or leg
32. Cerebral palsy
33. Paralysis of any kind
34. Repeated trouble with back or spine
35. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm, or back

Condition groups.—In this publication, all tables, except table number 1, which have data classified by the nature of the condition employ a recode consisting of the nine major categories shown below. Table 1 uses each of these categories plus the 14 detailed sub-groups. The International Classification of Diseases, 1955 Revision, code numbers included in each category are listed below.

Note: Only those conditions meeting the acute condition definition (see "Acute condition" above) are included in tables in this publication.

Condition Groups	International Classification Code Numbers
I Infectious and parasitic diseases	020-138
Common childhood diseases	056, 085-087, 089
The "virus" (not otherwise specified)	097
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	020-055, 057-084, 088, 090-096, 100-138
II Upper respiratory conditions	470-475, 517
Common cold	470
Other acute upper respiratory conditions	471-475, 517
III Other respiratory conditions	480-501, 518-527, 783
Pneumonia	490-499
Bronchitis	500, 501
"Intestinal flu"	482
Other respiratory conditions	480, 481, 483-489, 518-527, 783
IV Digestive system conditions	530-539, 543-553
Dental conditions	570-587, 784, 785
Indigestion and similar symptoms	530-535
Other digestive system conditions	544, 784
V Fractures, dislocations, sprains, and strains	536-539, 543, 545-553
Fractures and dislocations	570-587, 785
Sprains and strains	N800-N848
VI Open wounds and lacerations	N800-N839
VII Contusions and superficial injuries	N840-N848
VIII Other current injuries	N870-N908
IX All other acute conditions	N910-N929
	N850-N869, N930-N999
	All other acute code numbers
Diseases of the ear	390-399
Headaches	791
Genitourinary disorders	590-609, 613-637, 786, 789
Deliveries	660, 670-678
Disorders of pregnancy and the puerperium	640-652, 680-689
Diseases of the skin	690-716
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	726, 727, 730-744
All other acute conditions	All other acute code numbers

Onset of condition.—A morbidity condition is considered to have had its onset when it was first noticed. This could be the time the person first felt "sick," or became injured, or it could be the time the person or his family was first told by a physician that he had a disease of which he was previously unaware.

Incidence of conditions.—The incidence of conditions is the estimated number of conditions having their onset in a specified time period. As has been stated above, minor acute conditions, involving neither restricted activity nor medical attention are excluded from the statistics. The incidence data shown in many of the tables is further limited to various subclasses of conditions, such as, "incidence of conditions involving bed disability."

Activity-restricting condition.—An activity-restricting condition is a condition which has caused at least 1 day of restricted activity during the 2 calendar weeks before the interview week. (See definition of "Restricted-activity day.") The incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions is estimated from the number of such conditions reported as having started in the 2-week period, but a condition which did not result in restricted activity until after the end of the 2-week period in which it had its onset is not included.

Bed-disabling condition.—A condition involving at least 1 day of bed disability is called a bed-disabling condition. (See definition of "Bed-disability day.") The incidence of acute bed-disabling conditions is defined in a manner analogous to the incidence of acute activity-restricting conditions.

Medically attended condition.—A condition for which a physician was consulted is called a medically attended condition. Consulting a physician includes consultation in person or by telephone for treatment or advice. Advice from the physician transmitted to the patient through the nurse is counted as medical consultation, as well as visits to physicians in clinics or hospitals. If at one visit the physician is consulted about more than one condition for each of several patients, each condition is counted as medically attended.

For the purpose of this definition "physician" includes doctors of medicine and osteopathic physicians.

A condition is counted as medically attended if a physician was consulted about it at its onset or at any time thereafter. However, the first medical attention for a condition that was present in the 2 calendar weeks before the interview may not occur until after the end of the 2-week period, and, in fact, may not occur until after the interview. Such cases are necessarily treated as though there had been no medical attention.

Disability.—Disability is a general term used to describe any temporary or long-term reduction of a person's activity as a result of an acute or chronic condition.

Disability days are classified in this publication, according to whether they are days of restricted activity, bed-days, work-loss days, or school-loss days. All days of bed disability are, by definition, days of restricted activity. The converse form of this statement is, of course, not true. Days lost from work and days lost from school are special terms which apply to the working and school-age populations only, but these, too, are days of restricted activity. Hence, "days of restricted activity" is the most inclusive term used to describe disability days.

Condition-days of restricted activity, bed-disability, etc.—Condition-days of restricted activity, bed disability, and so forth are days of the various forms of disability associated with any one condition. Since any particular day of disability may be associated with more

than one condition, the sum of days for all conditions adds to more than the total number of person-days of disability.

Restricted-activity day.—A day of restricted activity is one on which a person substantially reduces the amount of activity normal for that day because of a specific illness or injury. The type of reduction will vary with the age and occupation of the individual as well as with the day of the week. Restricted activity thus covers a range from substantial reduction of normal activity to complete inactivity.

Bed-disability day.—A day of bed disability is one on which a person stayed in bed all or most of the day because of a specific illness or injury. It is considered to be a day only if the period of bed disability includes more than half of the daylight hours. All hospital days for inpatients are considered as days of bed disability even if the patient was not actually in bed at the hospital.

Work-loss day.—A day lost from work is a normal working day on which a person did not work at his job or business because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from work is determined only for persons 17 years of age or over.

School-loss day.—A day lost from school is a normal school day on which a child did not attend school because of a specific illness or injury. The number of days lost from school is determined only for children 6-16 years of age.

Demographic and Social Terms

Age.—The age recorded for each person is the age at last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped in a variety of distributions depending upon the purpose of the table.

Major activity.—All persons 6 years old or over are classified according to their major activity during the 12-month period prior to the week of interview. The "major" activity, in case more than one is reported, is the one at which the person spent the most time during the 12-month period.

The categories of major activity are: usually working, usually going to school, usually keeping house, retired, and other. For several reasons these categories are not comparable with somewhat similarly named categories in official Federal labor force statistics. In the first place, the responses concerning major activity are accepted without detailed questioning, since the objective of the question is not to estimate the numbers of persons in labor force categories but to crudely identify certain population groups which may have differing health problems. In the second place, the figures represent the major activity over the period of an entire year, whereas official labor force statistics relate to a much shorter period, usually one week. Finally, in the definitions of the specific categories which follow, certain marginal groups are classified in a different manner to simplify the procedures.

1. Usually working includes paid work as an employee for someone else; self-employment in own business, or profession, or in farming; and unpaid work in a family business or farm. Work around the house, or volunteer or unpaid work, such as for church, Red Cross, etc., is not counted as working.
2. Usually going to school means attendance at a regular school or college which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma or a college degree.

3. Usually keeping house includes any activity described as "keeping house" which cannot be classified as "working" or "going to school."
 4. Retired includes persons 50 years old or over who consider themselves to be retired. In case of doubt, a person 50 years old or over is counted as retired if he, or she, has either voluntarily or involuntarily stopped working, is not looking for work, and is not described as "keeping house." A retired person may or may not be unable to work.
 5. Other includes persons 6 years of age or over not classed in any of the other categories. Examples of inclusions are: a person who states that he spent most of the past 12 months looking for work, a person doing volunteer work only, a person under 50 years of age who describes himself as "retired" or "taking it easy," a person under 50 years of age who is described as "unable to work," or "unable to go to school," or a person 50 years of age or over who describes himself as "unable to work" and is not "retired."
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APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRE

The items below show the exact content and wording of the questionnaire used in the household survey. The actual questionnaire is designed for a household as a unit and includes additional spaces for reports on more than one person.

CONFIDENTIAL: The National Health Survey is authorized by Public Law 652 of the 84th Congress (70 Stat 489; 42 U.S.C. 305). All information which would permit identification of the individual will be held strictly confidential, will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and will not be disclosed or released to others for any other purposes (22 FR 1687).		1. Questionnaire _____ of _____ Questionnaire	
Form NHS-2 (4-10-58)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS Acting as Collecting Agent for the U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	
NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY			
2. (a) Address or description of location _____ _____ _____		3. Ident. Code	4. Sub-sample weight
(b) Type of living quarters: <input type="checkbox"/> Dwelling unit <input type="checkbox"/> Other		5. Sample	6. PSU Number
(c) Name of Special Dwelling Place: _____ Code: _____		7. Segment No.	
12. Are there any other living quarters, occupied or vacant, in this building (apartment)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		9. Is this house on a farm or ranch? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
13. Is there any other building on this property for people to live in - either occupied or vacant? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		10. What is the telephone number here? <input type="checkbox"/> No phone	
Ask at all units except apartment houses 14. Does anyone else living in this building use YOUR ENTRANCE to get to his living quarters? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		11. What is the best time to call?	
INSTRUCTIONS If "Yes" to questions 12, 13 or 14 apply definition of a dwelling unit to determine whether one or more additional questionnaires should be filled and whether the listing is to be corrected.			
15. RECORD OF CALLS AT HOUSEHOLDS			
From: _____ Date: _____ Entire household		1. Com.	2. Com.
Callbacks for individual respondents: Col. No. _____ Date: _____ Time: _____		3. Com.	4. Com.
5. Com.		6. Com.	
16. REASON FOR NON-INTERVIEW			
TYPE:	A <input type="checkbox"/> Refusal <input type="checkbox"/> No one at home - repeated calls <input type="checkbox"/> Temporarily absent <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	B <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - non-seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant - seasonal <input type="checkbox"/> Usual residence elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/> Armed Forces <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	C <input type="checkbox"/> Demolished <input type="checkbox"/> In sample by mistake <input type="checkbox"/> Eliminated in sub-sample <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
Reason:	Interview not obtained for: Cols. because:		
Comments on non-interview			
17. Signature of interviewer: _____		18. Code	
Special instructions or notes			
1. (a) What is the name of the head of this household? (Enter name in first column) (b) What are the names of all other persons who live here? (List all persons who usually live here, and all persons staying here who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. List these persons in the prescribed order.) (c) Do any (other) lodgers or roomers live here? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (d) Is there anyone else who lives here who is now away on business? On a visit? Temporarily in a hospital? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (e) Is there anyone else staying here now? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (List) _____ (f) Do any of these people have a home elsewhere? <input type="checkbox"/> No (leave on questionnaire) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If not a household member, delete)		Last name (1) _____ First name and initial _____ Relationship (head)	
2. How are you related to the head of the household? (Enter relationship to head; for example: head, wife, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, partner, lodger, lodger's wife, etc.)		Age <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years	
3. How old were you on your last birthday?		<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Negro	
4. Race (Check one box for each person)		<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
5. Sex (Check one box for each person)		(State or foreign country)	
6. Where were you born? (Record state or foreign country)		If 14 years old or over, ask:	
7. Are you now married, widowed, divorced, separated or never married? (Check one box for each person)		<input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	
If 14 years old or over, ask:		<input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years	
8. What is the highest grade you completed in school? (Circle highest grade completed or check "None")		Elem: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High: 1 2 3 4 College: 1 2 3 4 5 6	

If Male and 14 years old or over, ask: 9. (a) Did you ever serve in the Armed Forces of the United States? If "Yes," ask: (b) Are you now in the Armed Forces, not counting the reserves? If "Yes," delete this person from questionnaire. (c) Was any of your service during a war or was it peacetime only? If "War," ask: (d) During which war did you serve? If "Peacetime" only, ask: (e) Was any of your service between June 27, 1950 and January 31, 1953?		<input type="checkbox"/> Fem. or und. 14 yrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> War <input type="checkbox"/> Peacetime only <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish <input type="checkbox"/> WW-II <input type="checkbox"/> American <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> WW-I <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If 6 years old or over, ask: 10. (a) What were you doing most of the past 12 months - (For males over 16): working, looking for work, or doing something else? (For females over 16): working, looking for work, keeping house, or doing something else? (For children 6-16): going to school or doing something else? If "Something else" checked, and person is 50 years old or over, ask: (b) Are you retired?		<input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 years <input type="checkbox"/> Working <input type="checkbox"/> Looking for work <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping house <input type="checkbox"/> Going to school <input type="checkbox"/> Something else <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
R Interview each adult person for himself for questions 11-25 and Tables I, II, and A, if he is at home. Enter column number of respondent in each column.		<input type="checkbox"/> Responded for self Col. No. _____ was respondent
We are interested in all kinds of illness, whether serious or not - 11. Were you sick at any time LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE? (a) What was the matter? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
12. Last week or the week before did you have any accidents or injuries, either at home or away from home? (c) What were they? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
13. Did you feel any ill effects last week or the week before from an accident or injury that happened before that time? (a) What were these effects? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14. Last week or the week before did you take any medicine or treatment for any condition (besides . . . which you told me about)? (a) For what conditions? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
15. AT THE PRESENT TIME do you have any ailments or conditions that have lasted for a long time? (If "No") Even though they don't bother you all the time? (a) What are they? (b) Anything else?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	Did you ever talk to a doctor about . . . ?	What did the doctor say it was? --did he use any medical terms? (If doctor not talked to - "No" in Col. (c) - record respondent's description) (If ill-effects of earlier accident, record ill effects, and also fill Table A) For an accident or injury occurring during past 2 weeks, ask: What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else? (Also, fill Table A)	If an impairment or symptom or a condition from q. 13 or q. 17, ask: What was the cause of . . . ? (If accident or injury, also fill Table A)	If eye trouble of any kind and 6 yrs. old or over, ask: Can you read ordinary newspaper print with glasses?	What kind of . . . trouble is it? Ask only for: allergy asthma nausea rheumatism arthritis stroke tumor (or cysts) OR Any entry in col. (d-1) or (d-2) of: trouble condition disease coupled with aching or heating; a part of the body; "mental" or any internal organ	What part of the body is affected? Show in following detail for members listed below: Head - (Skull, scalp or face) Spine - (Upper, middle or lower) back Arm - (Shoulder, upper, elbow, lower, wrist, hand) Leg - (Hip, upper, knee, lower, ankle, foot) ALSO If arm, leg, eye, or ear, state whether ONE or BOTH.	LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did . . . cause you to cut down on your usual activities for as much as a day? Check one No Yes (Go to Col. (k))	How many days, including the 2 weekends? (g)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d-1)	(d-2)	(d-3)	(d-4)	(d-5)	(e)	(f)	(g)
1			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		X	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	X	X		

Line number	Col. No. of person	Question No.	When did you enter the hospital? (Month, Year)	How many days were you in the hospital, not counting the day you left?	To Interviewer			What did they say of the hospital the condition was -- did they use any medical terms? (If "they" did't say, ask): What did the last doctor you talked to say it was? (Show same detail as in cols. (d-1)-(d-5) of T.I) (If condition from accident or injury, fill Table A)	Were any operations performed on you during this stay at the hospital? If "Yes" (a) What was the name of the operation? (b) Any other operations?
					How many of these -- days were in the past 12 months?	How many of these -- days were in the past 2 weeks?	Was this person still in the hospital on Sunday night?		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	
1			No: _____ Yes: _____	Days: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> All or Days: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Line No. from Table I	1. What part of the body was hurt? What kind of injury was it? Anything else?	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
2. When did it happen? Year: _____ (Enter month also if the year is 1957 or 1958) Month: _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Accident happened during past 2 weeks
3. Where did the accident happen?	<input type="checkbox"/> At home (inside or outside the house) (own home or someone else's) <input type="checkbox"/> While in Armed Services <input type="checkbox"/> Some other place	
4. Was a car, truck, bus or other motor vehicle involved in the accident in any way?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
5. Were you at work or your job or business when the accident happened?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under 14 years at time of accident	

16. Has anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - had any of these conditions DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS? (Read Card A, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
17. Does anyone in the family have any of these conditions? (Read Card B, condition by condition; record any conditions mentioned in the column for the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
18. (a) LAST WEEK OR THE WEEK BEFORE did anyone in the family - you, your-, etc. - talk to a doctor or go to a doctor's office or clinic? Anyone else? If "Yes" (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks? (c) Where did you talk to the doctor? (d) How many times at -- (home, office, clinic, etc.)? (Record total number of times for each type of place) ("Hospital clinic" excludes overnight stays)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No No. of times _____ Place _____ Times _____ At home _____ At office _____ Hospital clinic _____ Company or industry _____ Over telephone _____ Other (Specify) _____
19. (a) Last week or the week before did anyone in the family go to a dentist? Anyone else? If "Yes" (b) How many times during the past 2 weeks?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No No. of times _____
20. How many times altogether in the past 12 months did you go to a dentist?	<input type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> Three <input type="checkbox"/> Two <input type="checkbox"/> Four or more <input type="checkbox"/> None
21. (a) DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS has anyone in the family been a patient in a hospital overnight or longer? If "Yes" (b) How many times were you in the hospital?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No No. of times _____
22. (a) During the past 12 months has anyone in the family been a patient in a nursing home or sanitarium? If "Yes" (b) How many times were you in a nursing home or sanitarium?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Table II) <input type="checkbox"/> No No. of times _____
25. During the past 12 months in which group did the total income of your family fall, that is, your's, your-'s, etc.? (Show Card II) Include income from all sources, such as wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, help from relatives, etc.	Group No. _____

Table I - ILLNESSES, IMPAIRMENTS AND ACCIDENTS

How many of these days were you in bed all or most of the day?	If 6 years old or over, ask: Lost week or the week before would you have been working at a job or business except for...? (If G-16 yrs. ask, "going to school")	If "Yes" in col. (i): How many days did you keep you from work (going to school)? (Go to col. (k))	Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 3 MONTHS or before that time? Check one Before 3 months During 3 months (Go to col. (k))	Did... start during the past 2 weeks or before that time? (If during past 2 weeks, ask): Which week, last week or the week before?	To interviewers: If col. (k) is checked, or the condition is on either one of Cards A or B, continue; otherwise STOP	Did you first notice... DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS or before that time? (If during past 12 months, ask): Which month?	How long since you last talked to a doctor about...? (If less than one month, enter "Und. 1" for "No.")	Do you still take any medicine or treatment that the doctor prescribed for...? Or, follow any advice he gave?	About how many days during the past 12 months has... kept you in bed for all or most of the day?	Ask after completing last condition for each person: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Cards C-F, as appropriate)	If 1, 2 or 3 in col. (h) is this because of any of the conditions you have told me about?	If "Yes" in col. (a) which line for each condition named best?	If "1," "2" or "3" in col. (r) ask: Please look at this card and read each statement. Then tell me which statement fits you best. (Show Card G)	Line number
(h) Days or None	(i) Yes No None	(j) Days or None	(k) Before During (Go to col. (k))	(l) Days or None	(m) Days or None	(n) Days or None	(o) Days or None	(p) Days or None	(q) Days or None	(r) Days or None	(s) Days or None	(t) Days or None	(u) Days or None	

Table II - HOSPITALIZATION DURING PAST 12 MONTHS

What is the name and address of the hospital you were in? (Enter name, city or county and State)	For completed hospitalizations only: Was any of the hospital bill paid for by any kind of insurance? (k)	If "No" to col. (k), ask: Or, by any kind of plan that pays for hospital costs? (l)	If "No" to both cols. (k) and (l): Do you expect any of the hospital bill to be paid for by insurance or any plan of this kind? (m)	What part of the hospital bill was (will be) taken care of by insurance? (n)	Who carries the cost of this insurance--that is, who pays the premium? (o)
(j)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Skip to col. n) <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Stop)	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 up to 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 or more	<input type="checkbox"/> Family member(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Employee <input type="checkbox"/> Union, clubs, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

FOOTNOTES AND COMMENTS

<p>Card A</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Chronic Conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Asthma or hay fever 2. Tuberculosis 3. Chronic bronchitis 4. Repeated attacks of sinus trouble 5. Rheumatic fever 6. Hardening of the arteries 7. High blood pressure 8. Heart trouble 9. Stroke 10. Trouble with varicose veins 11. Hemorrhoids or piles 12. Chronic gallbladder or liver trouble 13. Stomach ulcer 14. Any other chronic stomach trouble 15. Kidney stones or chronic kidney trouble 16. Arthritis or rheumatism 17. Prostate trouble 18. Diabetes 19. Thyroid trouble or goiter 20. Any allergy 21. Epilepsy 22. Mental or nervous trouble 23. Tumor or cancer, cyst or growth 24. Chronic skin trouble 25. Hernia or rupture 	<p>Card C</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Workers and other persons except Housewives and Children</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot work at all at present. 2. Can work but limited in amount or kind of work. 3. Can work but limited in kind or amount of outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card E</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Children from 6 years old and others going to school</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot go to school at all at present time. 2. Can go to school but limited to certain types of schools or in school attendance. 3. Can go to school but limited in other activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card G</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confined to the house all the time, except in emergencies. 2. Can go outside but need the help of another person in getting around outside. 3. Can go outside alone but have trouble in getting around freely. 4. Not limited in any of these ways.
<p>Card B</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Check List of Selected Impairments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deafness or serious trouble with hearing 2. Serious trouble with seeing, even with glasses 3. Condition present since birth, such as cleft palate or club foot 4. Stammering or other trouble with speech 5. Missing fingers, hand, or arm 6. Missing toes, foot, or leg 7. Cerebral palsy 8. Paralysis of any kind 9. Repeated trouble with back or spine 10. Any permanent stiffness or deformity of the foot, leg, fingers, arm or back 	<p>Card D</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Housewife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot keep house at all at present. 2. Can keep house but limited in amount or kind of housework. 3. Can keep house but limited in outside activities. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card F</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>For:</p> <p>Children under 6 years old</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cannot take part at all in ordinary play with other children. 2. Can play with other children but limited in amount or kind of play. 4. Not limited in any of these ways. 	<p>Card H</p> <p>NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY</p> <p>Family income during past 12 months</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under \$500 (including loss) 2. \$500 - \$999 3. \$1,000 - \$1,999 4. \$2,000 - \$2,999 5. \$3,000 - \$3,999 6. \$4,000 - \$4,999 7. \$5,000 - \$6,999 8. \$7,000 - \$9,999 9. \$10,000 and over

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